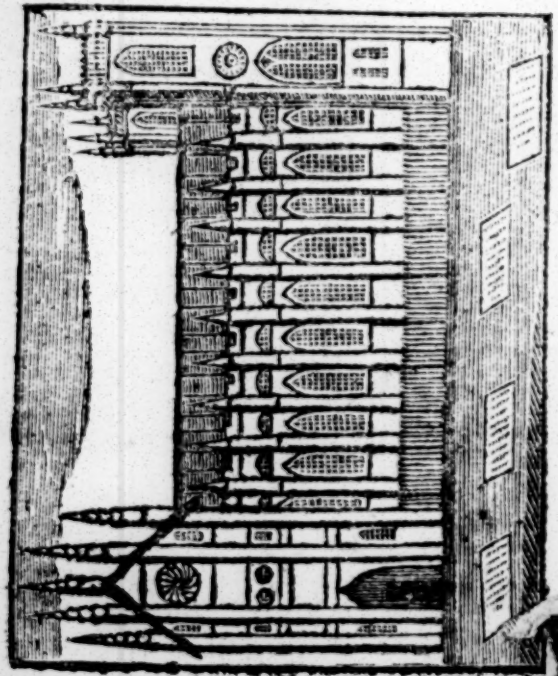
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



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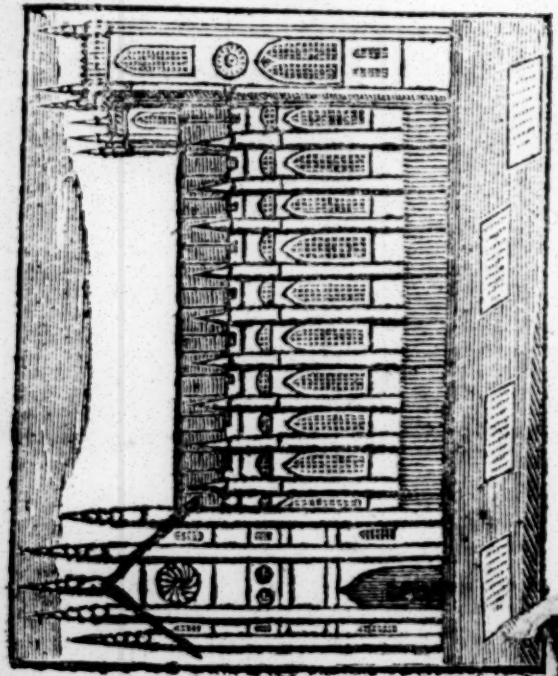

Vet. A5 g. 12

A

DESCRIPTION

OF

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

ITS

Monuments and Curiosities.

CONTAINING

An Account of its Foundation and Consecration.—The various Changes it has undergone; and a general View of the Monuments erected therein.

Interspersed with CUTS, descriptive of some of the most remarkable MONUMENTS.

BRENTFORD,

Printed by P. NORBURY, nearly opposite the *Market-Place*; and Sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

(*Price* 6d. bound.)

DESCRIPTION

OF

Weſtminſter Abbey, &c.

Of the Foundation of *Weſtminſter Abbey.*

OF the founding of an Abbey on Thorney Iſland, where that of Weſtminſter now ſtands, there are ſo many miraculous ſtories related by monkiſh writers, that the recital of them now would hardly be endured. Even the relation of ancient hiſtorians have been queſtioned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who was employed to ſurvey the preſent edifice, and who, upon the niceſt examination, found nothing to countenance

the general belief " that it was erected on the ruins of a Pagan temple." No fragments of Roman workmanſhip were diſcovered in any part of the building; many of which muſt undoubtedly have been intermixed among the materials, if a Roman temple had exiſted before on the ſame ſpot.

Nor is the dedication of the firſt Abbey leſs involved in myſtery than the founding of it. The legend ſays, that Sebert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, who died in 616, ordered Melitus, then biſhop of London, to perform the ceremony; but that St. Peter himſelf was before-hand with him, and conſecrated it in the night preceding the day appointed by his majeſty for that purpoſe, accompanied by angels, and ſurrounded by a glorious appearance of burning lights.

That this legend continued to be believed after the building itſelf was deſtroyed, will appear by a charter which we ſhall have occaſion

caſion to mention hereafter; and though nothing can with certainty be concluded from theſe fictions, yet it may be preſumed, that both the ancient church dedicated to St. Paul, in London, and this dedicated to St. Peter, in Weſtminſter, were among the earlieſt works of the firſt converts to chriſtianity in Britain. With their new religion, they introduced a new manner of building, and their great aim ſeems to have been, by affecting loftineſs and ornament, to bring the plain ſimplicity of the Pagan architects into contempt.

Hiſtorians, agreeable to the legend, have fixed the æra of the firſt Abbey in the 6th century, and aſcribed to Sebert the honour of conducting the work, and of compleating that part of it at leaſt that now forms the eaſt angle, which probably was all that was included in the original plan.

After the death of that pious prince, his ſons, relapſing into paganiſm, totally deſerted the church which their father had been ſo zealous to erect and endow; nor was it long before the Danes deſtroyed what the Saxons had thus contemptuouſly neglected.

From this period to the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the firſt Abbey remained a monument of the ſacrilegious fury of the times; but, by the prevailing influence of chriſtianity in that reign, the ruins of the ancient building were cleared away, and a moſt magnificent ſtructure, for that age, erected in their place. In its form it bore the figure of a croſs, which afterwards became a pattern for cathedral-building throughout the kingdom. That politic prince, to ingratiate himſelf with his clergy, not only confirmed all former endowments, but granted a new charter, in which he recited

cited the account of St. Peter's conſecration, the ravages of the Danes, and the motives which prompted him to reſtore the ſacred edifice to its former ſplendour, and endow it with more ample powers and privileges. This charter concluded with ſolemn imprecations againſt all who ſhould, in time to come, dare to deface or demoliſh any part of the building, or to infringe the rights of its prieſthood.

Henry III. not only pulled down and enlarged the plan of this ancient Abbey, but added a chapel, which he dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin; but it was not till the reign of Henry VII. that the ſtately and magnificent chapel, now known by his name, was planned and executed. Of this chapel the firſt ſtone was laid on the 24th of January, 1502, and, when completed, was dedicated, like the former chapel, to the bleſſed Virgin. Henry deſigning this as a burying-

place for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, expreſsly enjoined by his will that none but thoſe of the blood-royal ſhould be inhumed therein.

From the death of Henry VII. till the reign of William and Mary, no care was taken to repair or preſerve the ancient church. By the ravages made upon it by Henry the VIIIth, and likewiſe during the unhappy civil commotions in the reign of Charles I. its ancient beauty was in a great meaſure deſtroyed; nor did their majeſties go about to reſtore it till it became an object of parliamentary attention, and till a conſiderable ſum was voted for that purpoſe only. This vote being paſſed, Sir Chriſtopher Wren was employed to decorate and give it a thorough repair, which that able architect ſo ſkilfully and faithfully executed, that the building is thought at this day to want none of its original ſtrenghth, and to have even acquired additional majeſty by

two new towers; and by a new choir, which is a late improvement, it is made more commodious for the celebration of divine worſhip, (which is performed every day at ten in the morning, and a quarter after three in the afternoon) and for ſolemnizing thoſe more ſplendid ceremonies, to which it is appropriated at the coronation of our ſovereigns. This choir is the work of the late Mr. Keene, ſurveyor to the Abbey, and does him great credit. It is executed in the ancient Gothic ſtile, which the architect has ſo far improved as to mix ſimplicity with ornament; and theſe he has ſo happily blended as to produce the moſt pleaſing effect. It has this advantage beſides, that it can, upon ſolemn occaſions, be removed to make room for more extenſive fabrications, and may be replaced without injury or much expence. The coronation chair is a curioſity which for antiquity has no equal.

We have already obſerved, that the form of the Abbey is that of a croſs, in which you are to conſider Henry VIIIth's chapel as no part. The ſouth ſide anſwered exactly to the north in the original plan, by attending to which, you will be able to form a true judgement of the whole. The cloiſters on the ſouth ſide were added for the conveniency of the monks, and the contiguous buildings are ſtill of a later date.

What will principally engage your attention in viewing the outſide of this building (the new towers excepted) is the magnificent portico leading into the north croſs, which by ſome has been ſtiled the *Beautiful*, or *Solomon's Gate*. This portico is of the Gothic order, and is extremely beautiful; and over it is a moſt magnificent window, of modern deſign, but admirably executed. On the ſouth ſide may be ſeen a window, ſet up in 1705, which is likewiſe very maſterly.

Beſides

Beſides theſe there is nothing in the outward appearance to dwell upon.

To take an advantageous viewof the inſide, you muſt go in at the weſt door, between the towers; and the moment you enter, the whole body of the church opens itſelf at once to your eye, which cannot but fill the mind of every beholder with the awful ſolemnity of the place, cauſed by the loftineſs of the roof, and the happy diſpoſition of the lights, and of that noble range of pillars by which the whole building is ſupported. Thoſe pillars terminate towards the eaſt by a ſweep, thereby encloſing the chapel of Edward the Confeſſor, in a kind of ſemicircle, and excluding all the reſt. On the arches of the pilkars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the ſide-aiſles, and lighted by a double range of windows; over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by theſe and the under range,

range, with the the four capital windows, the whole fabric is ſo admirably lighted, that the ſpectator is never incommoded by darkneſs, nor dazzled with glare.

The next thing obſervable is the fine paintings, in the great weſt window, of Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob; Moſes and Aaron, and the 12 Patriarchs; the arms of K. Sebert, K. Edward the Confeſſor, Q. Elizabeth, K. George, and Dean Wilcocks, Biſhop of Rocheſter. This window was ſet up in the year 1733, and is very curious; to the left of which, in a leſſer window, is a painting of one of our kings, ſuppoſed to be that of Richard II. but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be diſtinguiſhed. In the window on the other ſide the great window, you will ſee a lively repreſentation of Edward the Confeſſor in his robes, and under his feet his arms painted. Thoſe at the eaſt end are ſuppoſed to

be

be the Kings Henry VII. and VIII. in the centre. On the right, Henry the VIIth's wife and mother; and on the left, Abbot Iſlip and Cardinal Moreton.

Having pointed out what is accounted moſt worthy of obſervation in the conſtruction of this ancient Abbey, both without and within it, we ſhall now particulariſe the monuments and other curioſities uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers.

Immediately upon entering the North door, by turning ſhort to the left, and keeping that direction, you will obſerve,

On a ſmall table of alabaſter, a monument to the memory of

Sir *William Sanderſon*, Knt.

Gentleman of the bed-chamber to King Charles I. He wrote the lives of Mary Queen of Scots, James I. and Charles I. and after bravely ſuſtaining many hardſhips during the Oliverian uſurpation, died

July

July 15, 1676, in the 90th year of his age.

Sir *Charles Wager.*

The principal figure of this monument is that of Fame holding a relief of the deceaſed, which is farther ſupported by a young Hercules. It is alſo enriched with inſtruments of war, and naval trophies. On the baſe is a repreſentation in relief of the taking and deſtroying the Spaniſh galleons in 1708. He died the 24th of May, 1743, aged 77.

Admiral Vernon.

Fame here crowns the buſt of this intrepid ſailor with a wreath of laurel; and the monument is decorated with naval trophies

Repreſen-

Repreſentation of the Tomb of John Holles, Duke of *Newcaſtle.*

The beauty of this monument conſiſts chiefly in the elegance of the deſign; a whole length figure of the Duke reſts upon a ſepulchre of dark-coloured marble, holding in his right hand a general's ſtaff, and in his left

left a ducal coronet. A ſtatue of Wiſdom ſtands on the one ſide, and on the other that of Sincerity. The compartments are charged with angels and cherubs; on the baſe is an inſcription recounting his Grace's titles and dignities. He died July 15, 1711, aged 50.

Tomb of the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Newcaſtle.*

This monument represents the Duke and his Duchess laying upon a double mat, under a canopy. There is an English inscription, importing that this lady's name was Margaret, and youngest sister of Lord Lucas; that she was wise, witty, learned, virtuous, loving, and careful. There is also a Latin inscription, setting forth his dignities. He died December 27, 1676, aged 83.

Grace Scott.

This is a marble tablet, upon a pillar adjoining to the above-mentioned monument. She died February 24, 1645, aged 23.

Sir *Peter Warren.*

This monument was executed by Rubiliac, and is of white marble. Hercules is represented placing Sir Peter's bust upon a pedastal, while Navigation, with a wreath in her hand, is gazing upon it. In the back ground, in a cornucopia, a cannon, an anchor,

chor, and other decorations. He died July 29, 1752, aged 48.

Sir *Gilbert Lort.*

This was erected by Dame Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Sir Alexander Campbell, of Calder, in Scotland, and ſiſter to Sir Gilbert. He died September 16, 1698, aged 28.

Dame *Mary James.*

An urn upon a pedeſtal, wreathed and crowned with a Viſcount's coronet. She was the daughter of Sir Robert Killegrew, Vice-chamberlain to Mary, Queen of Charles I. She died November 6, 1607.

Sir *Thomas Heſkett.*

This repreſents Sir Thomas at full length, and underneath, Julian his wife, in a kneeling poſture. Died October 15, 1605.

Hugh Chamberlain, M. D. F. R. S.

This monument conſiſts of a figure lying at eaſe, leaning upon one arm, and in the other

other holding a book; on the ſides ſtand the emblems of Phyſic; above fame, with a trumpet and a wreath, and at the top weeping cherubs. He died June 17, 1728, aged 64.

Henry Purcell, Eſq.

The muſical merit of this gentleman is expreſſed in the following words:

" Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this " life, and is gone to that bleſſed place, " where only his harmony can be exceeded."

Americus de Courcy, Baron *Kinſale*.

His Lordſhip was deſcended from John de Courcy, Earl of Ulſter, who, for his great valour, in the reign of King John, obtained the privilege to him and his heirs, of being covered before the King. He died February 9, 1719, aged 57.

Sir *Thomas Duppa*.

This ornament is adorned with a foliage of tolerable workmanſhip; and on the top ſtands

ſtands a wreathed urn. Sir Thomas, in his youth, waited upon Charles II. when Prince of Wales: at the time of his death he was gentleman uſher of the black rod. He died April 25, 1694, aged 75.

Dame *Elizabeth Carteret.*

This monument, for its excution, has been much admired. She died March 26, 1717, aged 52.

Repreſen-

Repreſentation of the Tomb of Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

On this monument the great Sir Iſaac is repreſented reclining upon four folios which are entitled Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. [illegible]in Math. and pointing to a ſcroll ſupported by cherubs. On the back ground is a pyramid, from whence

projects a celestial globe, whereon the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets, are represented.

Upon this globe sits Astronomy, and underneath a fine bas relief, representing the sciences in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed himself. He died in 1726, aged 84.

The Tomb of Thomas Thynne, Esq.

Thomas Thynne, Eſq.

The gentleman to whoſe memory this is erected, is repreſented in a dying attitude, with a cherub weeping at his feet. He was barbarouſly aſſaſſinated in his own coach at noon day, in Pall-Mall, by three ruffians hired for that purpoſe, by Count Koningſmarch. The ſtory of his death is thus related: A rich heireſs of the Northumberland family was, when very young, betrothed to Lord Ogle; but his lordſhip dying, before conſummation, at about the age of fifteen, ſhe afterwards married Mr. Thynne. At her mother's requeſt ſhe went abroad for one year before he bedded with her. She went to the court of Hanover, and became acquainted with Count Koningſmarch. This nobleman [illegible]ing of obtaining her, during her h[illegible] the above method of dif[illegible]ds notwithſtandin[illegible]

lady, abhorring the villainy of the act, would never liſten to his addreſſes, and ſometime after married the great Duke of Somerſet.

The Monument of James, Earl of *Stanhope*.

There is a great fameneſs in the deſign of this monument and the laſt mentioned, which perhaps the artiſt intended for the ſake

of uniformity, as they are placed one on the left hand ſide of the gate leading into the choir, and the other on the right. The principal figure in this reclines likewiſe on his arm, holding a truncheon in the right hand, and a ſcroll of parchment in the left. Before him ſtands a Cupid reſting upon a ſhield; and over a tent ſits Pallas, holding a ſcroll and a javelin: in the back ground riſes a pyramid, on each ſide of the pilaſters is a medal, and in the middle of the pedeſtal two. His lordſhip was a great ſoldier, ſtateſman, and ſenator. He died 1721, aged 47.

Thomas Owen, Eſq.

This figure lays at full length, in the judicial robes, and leans upon the left arm. Mr. Owen died December 21, 1598.

Sam's Kendall, Eſq.

An oval monument, on the top of which is a cloſe helmet, and at the bottom a death's head. He died July 10, 1708, aged 60.

The Tomb of Dame Grace Gethin.

This monument repretents a lady kneeling, with her right hand upon her breaſt; an angel on one ſide holds a crown, and another on the other ſide a chaplet over her head: on the ſides alſo are two female figures,

figures, in an attitude of grief: the whole supported by three coats of arms. This lady has been complimented by Congreve, in a poem, for having been the author of a certain book of devotion. She died October 11, 1697, aged 21.

Elizabeth and *Judith Freke.*

This monument is ornamented with two busts, one on each side. Elizabeth died April 7, 1714, aged 69, and Judith May 19, 1716, aged 64.

Sir *Thomas Richardson.*

This is of black marble, and exhibits the effigy, (in brass) of a judge in his robes.

William Thynne, Esq.

This monument represents a warrior at full length, and is of marble and alabaster gilt. He died March 14, 1584.

The Tomb of Doctor *Busby.*

This celebrated grammarian is here repreſented looking attentively upon the inſcription: on the pedeſtal are a variety of books, and his family arms on the top. He died April 5, 1695, aged 89.

The Tomb of Robert South, D. D.

This monument exhibits a figure in the canonical habit, reclining upon a cushion, and holding a scull in one hand, and a book in the other. He died July 8, 1716, aged 82.

who

Cloſe to this monument is an iron gate, through which you paſs into ten encloſed chapels, the particulars of which we will here recite in the order they are generally ſhewn to ſtrangers.

St. Benedict's Chapel.

The firſt tomb you will here obſerve is of free-ſtone, railed round with iron, whereon lies the image of Archbiſhop Langham, who was a monk, prior, and abbot of Weſtminſter; he was afterwards elected biſhop of London, but the ſee of Ely being alſo vacant, he choſe the latter: he was made prieſt-cardinal by Pope Urban V. and afterwards biſhop-cardinal of Preneſte, by Gregory XI. and died in 1376.

Sir *Lionel Cranfield.*

A monument of black and white marble, containing two images in a cumbent poſition.

Doctor

Doctor *William Bill.*

This tomb is raiſed about eighteen inches from the ground; there are two braſs plates upon it, one repreſenting an old man in a doctor's habit, and the other containing ſome Latin verſes, ſetting forth his literary abilities, and his friendly and charitable diſpoſition.

Frances, Counteſs of *Hertford.*

This monument is erected on the very ſpot where formerly ſtood the altar of St. Benedict. The counteſs is repreſented in her robes; her hand reſts upon an embroidered cuſhion, and her feet upon a lion. There is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth her rank and quality.

Doctor *Gabriel Goodman.*

The doctor is here repreſented in his robes, and in a kneeling poſture. It was he

who raiſed the learned Camden from obſcurity, and defrayed the expence of ſeveral of his journies, in ſearch after antiquities. He died in 1601, aged 73.

George Sprat.

This is a table of white marble. He died in his infancy.

Catherine Dolben.

Daughter of Doctor Dolben, archbiſhop of York.

The Counteſs of *Kildare*, and Archbiſhop *Spotſwood.*

Directly facing you, as you come out of this chapel, you will obſerve the old wooden monument of

King *Sebert*,

Who, as has been before noticed, was the firſt who built a church in this place.

There is alſo a monument in Moſaic work

work upon the wall, erected to the memory of the children of

Henry III. and *Edward* I.

The Chapel of St. Edmund.

William de Valence, Earl of *Pembroke*.

The figure is of wood, plated with copper, gilt, as was alſo formerly the wainſcot cheſt upon which it lies; and both theſe are depoſited upon a tomb of grey marble. He was ſon to the Earl of March, by Iſabel, widow of King John, and half brother to Henry III. He was a man of no extraordinary character, and was ſlain at Bayonne in 1296.

Edward, Earl of *Shrewſbury*.

The earl and his lady here lie on a table of black marble, ſupported by a white pedeſtal. The inſcription diſplays his religion, liberality, and juſtice.

Sir *Richard Peckſhall*, Knight.

He was maſter of the buck-hounds to Queen Elizabeth, and this monument was erected to his memory by his ſecond wife Eleanor, the daughter of John Cotgrave.

Humphrey Bourchier.

He was the ſon of John Bourchier, Lord Barners, and was ſlain in the battle at Barnet-field, in the cauſe of Edward IV. in 1471, though that prince was victorious. The figure is of plated braſs; the head reſting on a helmet, and one foot on a lion, and the other on an eagle.

Sir *Bernard Brocas.*

On this monument, which is very ancient, is the figure of a knight in armour, with his feet upon the back of a lion. He was chamberlain to Anne, Queen of Richard II. After her death, the king was depoſed, and

Sir Bernard being concerned in an attempt to reſtore him, was condemned, and beheaded on Tower-hill, in January 1329.

Lady *Jane Seymour*.

This monument is fixed to the wall. She died March 19, 1560, aged 19.

Lady *Catherine Knollys*.

This is alſo againſt the wall. She was grand-daughter to Thomas Bulleyne, the father of Ann Bulleyne, the mother of Queen Elizabeth. She died January 15, 1568.

John Lord *Ruſſel*.

This monument is of grey coloured marble, painted and gilt. He lies habited in his coronation robes, with his ſon, an infant, at his feet. Five inſcriptions on his tomb were written by his lady, viz. three in Latin, one in Greek, and the following in Engliſh:

Right

Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,
Of heaven lov'd, and honoured on the earth;
His country's hopes, his kindred's chief delight,
My husband dear, more than this world's light,
Death hath me reft. But I from death will take
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.
John was his name (ah was,) wretch must I say;
Lord Russel once, now my tear-thirsty clay.

Lady *Elizabeth Ruſſel.*

She ſits in a ſleeping poſition. We are told that ſhe died of a prick of her finger; but this notion it abſurd, as the ſtatuary only deſigned her to point to a ſkull under her feet, near which is written,

Dormit, non mortua eſt;
She ſleeps, but is not dead.

Francis Hollis.

He was the ſon of John, earl of Clare; and, after returning from a campaign in Flanders, died Auguſt 12, 1622, aged 18.

He

He is repreſented ſitting in Grecian armour, upon a Greek altar.

Frances, Ducheſs of *Suffolk*.

This tomb is raiſed from the floor, and upon it lies the Counteſs's effigy.

William of *Windſor*, and *Blanch* of the *Tower*.

They were the ſon and daughter of Edward III. and died very young.

Nicholas Monk.

He was biſhop of Hereford, and brother to George Duke of Albemarle; he died December 11, 1661, aged 50.

John Paul Howard, Earl of *Stafford*.

This monument is of white marble, curiouſly ſtained with various badges of honour. He died in 1762, aged 61.

John of *Eltham*.

The head of this ſtatue, which is of white marble, is encircled with a coronet of leaves.

He

He was the ſecond ſon of Edward II. and took his name from Eltham, in Kent, the place of his nativity. But this monument is ſaid by ſome to belong to H. Holland, Duke of Exeter, who was loſt at ſea in the reign of Edward IV.

Alianor de Bohun.

This tomb is raiſed about two feet from the ground, upon which there is a braſs plate, whereon is an inſcription in old French, importing that ſhe was the daughter of Sir Humphrey de Bohun, and wife of the Prince of Woodſtock, ſon of Henry III. She died in Barking nunnery, October 3, 1329.

Mary, Counteſs of *Stafford.*

This is a table of marble, near the laſt-mentioned tomb; ſhe was the wife of the unfortunate Lord Stafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles I. She died in January, 1693.

Mary,

Mary, Counteſs of *Stafford*, and *Henry* her Son.

This monument is againſt the wall.

There are alſo ſeveral other perſons buried in this chapel, viz. Henry Ferne, Biſhop of Glouceſter; Robert de Walby; Edward Lord Herbert; and a certain Archbiſhop, whoſe name is not known, as may be conjectured from a figure in an officiating habit, engraven on a braſs plate, and fixed upon a flat ſtone in the pavement.

The Chapel of St. Nicholas.

Phillippa, Ducheſs of *York*.

This monument is againſt the wall, on your right hand, upon entering the chapel. It is the effigy of the Ducheſs in an ancient dreſs. She was the ſecond daughter of Lord Mobury, and married, firſt, Edward Plantagenet,

genet, Duke of York, and afterwards Walter Fitz Walter, Knt. She died in 1433.

Lady *Roſs*.

This is of free-ſtone, and has nothing to recommend it to the notice of the ſpectator except its antiquity.

Winifred, Marchioneſs of *Wincheſter*.

On the baſe of this monument is a Knight kneeling, and oppoſite, a lady in the ſame attitude, at whoſe back lies an infant upon a baptiſmal font. The lady herſelf lies upon a tomb, in her robes of ſtate, her hand reſting upon an embroidered cuſhion. The Latin inſcription relates her deſcent and marriages.

William Dudley, alias *Sutton*.

He was Archdeacon of Middleſex, Dean of Windſor, and afterwards Biſhop of Durham. He died 1483.

i

Mildred,

Mildred, Lady *Burleigh*, and *Anne*, Countess of *Oxford*.

This superb monument was erected by Lord Burleigh, to the memory of his wife and daughter: it is divided into two compartments, in the upper of which is the effigy of an old man kneeling, and in the lower lies Lady Burleigh, with lady Jane in in her arms; at her head and feet are her children and grand children kneeling. There is a Latin inscription explaining the figures, and setting forth their virtues and accomplishments.

Nicholas, Lord *Carew*, and *Margaret* his Wife.

His son was beheaded in Henry the VIIIth's time, for corresponding with Cardinal Pole.

Lady *Elizabeth Fane*.

The inscription on this stately monument says, she was remarkable for her ancient descent

ſcent, but more ſo for her virtues. She died in 1681, aged 28.

Anne, Ducheſs of *Somerſet*.

This lady married Edward, Duke of Somerſet, brother to Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII. The inſcription on the tomb, (which is of variegated marble,) diſplays her lineage, alliances and iſſue.

Lady *Cecil*.

This lady was daughter to Lord Cobham; ſhe was lady of the bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth, and married Robert Cecil, ſon of Lord Burleigh. The monument is of alabaſter; and the inſcription, which is a dialogue between her and her huſband, is expreſſive of their mutual affection.

Lady *Jane Clifford*.

This monument is of black marble, the figures are alabaſter, and on a ſcroll is an inſcription, ſetting forth the lady's deſcent and marriage.

Nicholas

Nicholas Bagenall.

This is a pyramid of black marble. The infant, to whoſe memory it is erected, was overlaid by his nurſe, at two months old.

Anna Sophia Harley.

This is alſo a pyramid. She was the daughter of the Hon. Chriſtopher Harley, ambaſſador to the French Kink. Her heart is encloſed in a cup, and placed on the top of the monument. She died at the age of one year.

Sir *George Villars*, and his Lady.

This is a raiſed monument in the middle of the chapel.

There are alſo ſeveral other conſiderable perſonages interred in this chapel, particularly Sir Humphrey Stanley, who was knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Boſworth-Field. The Marquiſs of Hamilton, who was beheaded by Oliver Cromwell; Elizabeth, Counteſs

of

of Derby, daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and grand-daughter of Lord Burleigh; Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerſet; his banners hang over the monument of Lady Roſs. Frances, Ducheſs of Somerſet; and George, Lord Viſcount Beauchamp.

Juſt at the door of this chapel lie the remains of Sir Henry Spelman, who died in 1641.

The Chapel of St. Paul.

Anne, Lady *Cottington*.

This monument, which is of black touch-ſtone, is very ſingular: on the top the lady's buſt is encloſed in a circular frame of gilt braſs.

Sir *Henry Bellaſyſe*.

He was Lieutenant-General, ſometime Governor of Galway in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the reign

reign of William III. He died December 16, 1717.

Frances, Countess of *Suffolk*.

Upon this monument, which is of alabaster, is the effigy of the Countess, in a cumbent posture, a coronet on her head, and resting on an embroidered cushion. She was the daughter of Sir William Sidney, and wife of Thomas Ratcliffe Earl of Suffolk. She did April 15, 1589, aged 58.

Sir *Dudley Charlton*.

On this monument is the effigy of Sir Dudley, in a half-raised position. By the inscription we are told, that he was well skilled in the languages, customs, and laws of most of the states of Europe; and negociated several affairs of consequence in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He died February 15, 1631, aged 57.

Sir

Sir *James Fullerton* and his Lady.

The effigies of these two personages lie upon this monument, which is now much decayed.

Sir *John Pickering*.

This lofty monument is erected near the door of the chapel, and on the left hand. He was keeper of the great seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The inscription sets forth his piety, wisdom, and great knowledge of the laws. He died April 23, 1596.

Lord and Lady *Daubeny*.

This is a table monument in the middle of the chapel, and railed in, whereon lie the effigies of the above personages. He died in 1507, and his lady in 1500.

Sir *Thomas Bromley*.

This superb monument is of alabaster, and the pillars are of Lydian marble, gilt; on the table lies a figure in a chancellor's habit,

bit, with four ſons and four daughters kneeling on the baſe.

Lewis Robert, or *Robſert*.

He was a foreigner, and ſtandard-bearer to Henry V. The monument is old, and in the Gothic taſte.

The Chapel of St. Eraſmus.

Mrs *Mary Kendal*.

Upon entering the chapel, this monument ſtands upon the right hand. The epitaph diſplays her virtues and accompliſhments. She died in her 33d year, 1710.

Sir *Thomas Vaughan*.

He was Chamberlain to Edward Prince of Wales, and Treaſurer to King Edward IV.

Colonel *Edward Popham*, and his Lady.

Their ſtatues, as big as life, are of white marble, and ſtand under a canopy, reſting their arms upon an altar, on which lie the gauntlets of a knight. He was an officer of

conſiderable rank in Cromwell's army. At the reſtoration this monument was ordered to be demoliſhed; but at the entreaty of his lady's friends, the inſcription only, which diſplayed his atchievments, was turned inwards.

Thomas Carey.

He was the ſon of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, and one of the bed-chamber to Charles I. He died in 1648, of grief, as it is ſaid, for the untimely fate of the king his maſter.

Thomas Cecil, Earl of *Exeter.*

This is a large table monument in the middle of the chapel, whereon lie the effigy of the earl in his robes, and Lady Dorothy Nevil, his firſt wife, on his right ſide. There is alſo a vacant ſpace for Frances Bridges, his ſecond wife; but ſhe refuſed to lie on his left hand.

Henry

Henry Carey, Lord *Hunſdon*.

This magnificent monument is erected upon the very place where formerly ſtood the altar of St. John Baptiſt. He was firſt couſin to Queen Elizabeth, her Chamberlain, a Privy-Counſellor, and Knight of the Garter. He died July 23, 1696, aged 72.

Thomas Ruthal, Biſhop of *Durham*.

Upon this monument lies, under a Gothic canopy, the biſhop's effigy, properly habited. He built the chamber, or great arch, at Aukland, and part of the bridge over the Tyne. He died in 1424, worth, it is ſaid, a million ſterling.

William of *Colcheſter*.

On this monument lies his effigy, in the robes of his order, with an angel at his head, and at his feet a lamb

George Flaccet.

He was an abbot of this church in the reign of Henry the VIIth. He died in 1414; and on his tomb ſtands the ſtone coffin of Thomas Mything, biſhop of Hereford, privy councellor to Edward IV.

The Chapel of Iſlip, or St. John Baptiſt.

John Iſlip.

This is a plain marble table, and ſtands in the centre, ſupported by four brazen pillars, over which, upon the roof, was a fine painting of our Saviour on the croſs, now entirely deſtroyed. Iſlip was a man of taſte, for the age wherein he lived, and was employed by Henry VII. in embelliſhing his new chapel, to which he added the ſtatues of the Kings of England, and other ornaments, very few of which now remain: he alſo projected a moſt ſuperb lantern to be raiſed over

over the centre of the croſs, but the pillars were not ſuppoſed ſtrong enough to ſupport it.

Chriſtopher Hatton.

This monument conſiſts of the figure of a knight clad in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both reſting upon a triangular pediment, in the middle of which is an helmet. In the centre of a neat piece of architecture, over their heads, is a ſcroll, with their arms upheld by naked boys, one of whom, over the knights, holds a torch inverted and extinguiſhed, thereby implying that Sir Chriſtopher died firſt; the other, over the lady, with a torch burning and upright, to ſhew ſhe was the ſurvivor.

In a chantry over this chapel, are two wainſcot preſſes, containing the effigies of ſeveral princes, in wax-work, who were buried in this church, all of whom are man-

gled and ſpoiled, except thoſe of Queen Elizabeth, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne.

The Chapel of St. John the Evangeliſt.

Sir *Francis Vere.*

This monument, which ſtands in the middle of the chapel, is a marble table ſupported by four knights kneeling, whereon lies a complete ſuit of armour in detached pieces; the knight's effigy lies underneath in a looſe night gown. He was a great warrior, and died in 1608, in the 54th year of his age.

Sir *George Hollis.*

He was nephew to Sir Francis Vere juſt mentioned. The capital figure is a general on horſe-back, with a truncheon in his hand, and a wound on one eye; and on the pedeſtal is repreſented the ſiege of a town. On one ſide of this pedeſtal ſits Bellona, and

Pallas

Pallas on the other, bewailing the death of the warrior, who ſtands in a Roman habit upon a lofty altar.

Aubery de Vere, Earl of *Oxford*.

He was chief juſtice in Eyre in the reign of Charles II. lord of the bed-chamber, privy-counſellor, colonel of the horſe-guards, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Eſſex: In King William's time he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the forces, and created knight of the garter.

John de Eaſtney.

He was an abbot of this church, and is repreſented in a maſs habit. On the 17th of Auguſt, 1706, in breaking open a grave, this abbot's body was diſcovered in a coffin quilted with yellow ſatin, having on a gown of crimſon ſilk, girded with a black girdle; over his face was laid corner-wiſe a clean napkin, doubled, and on his legs were

white ſilk ſtockings. He died March 4, 1498.

Sir *Thomas Parry.*

He was treaſurer of the houſhold, and maſter of the court of wards and liveries, to Queen Elizabeth, and lies juſt within the door. He died Dec. 15, 1560.

Sir *John Harptdon.*

This is a grey marble ſtone juſt before the door, bearing the figure of an armed knight, with his feet on a lion, and his head on a greyhound.

The Chapel of St. Michael.

Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, and his Lady.

This monument, which was lately erected, is moſt capitally executed by the late Rubiliac; it repreſents Death creeping from his cave, and levelling a dart at a lady, who is fainting on her husband's left arm, while with

with his right he is endeavouring to ward off the blow. As a piece of exquiſite chiſſelling, this is, perhaps, not to be equalled in the whole kingdom.

Sarah, Ducheſs of *Somerſet*.

On the baſe of this monument ſit two charity boys, bewailing the death of their benefactreſs, who is repreſented reſting upon her arm under a canopy of ſtate, and looking towards a group of cherubims, iſſuing from the clouds above her. A Latin inſcription ſets forth her charity and benevolence, in erecting a grammar ſchool at Tottenham, enlarging the income of the green-coat hoſpital at Weſtminſter, and in endowing Brazen-Noſe College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge; alſo for erecting an alms-houſe at Froxfield, Wilts, for thirty widows, and for her charity to the poor of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter. She died October 5, 1692.

The Chapel of St. Andrew.

Sir *H. Norris*, his Wife, and Six Sons.

He was anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Abingdon, and the firſt who diſcovered the project of the Spaniſh invaſion. The monument is beautifully ornamented, and exhibits a lovely repreſentation of an encampment in relief.

Sir *John Burgh.*

He was the ſon of Lord William Burgh, and was twice knighted: at length, endeavouring to bring home a large Spaniſh ſhip, laden with jewels, gold, and ſilver, deſpiſing the enemy, though far ſuperior in force, he met with an untimely death in the 32d year of his age, anno 1594.

Anne Kirton.

She was the daughter of Henry Bodenham, Eſq. and wife of James Kirton, Eſq.

of Caſtle Carey, in Somerſetſhire. She died September 7, 1603.

Abbot *Kirton.*

This ancient monument is in one corner of the chapel; round the portrait, which ſtands upon an eagle crowned, are ſeveral labels in the old Engliſh letters. He appears to have been a man of great eminence, and an excellent orator. He died Oct. 3, 1466.

The Chapel of St. Edward.

Edward the Confeſſor.

In the centre of this chapel ſtands the ſhrine of the ſaint and king whoſe name it bears; it was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of his predeceſſor, by Pope Alexander III. who ordered, that his body ſhould be honoured on earth, as his ſoul is glorified in heaven. It is in general agreed, however, that he was a prince of no extraordinary abilities, and that he was be-

holden to the monks, to whom he was a great friend, for his ſuppoſed ſaintſhip. He was ſo much in love with a recluſe life, as to neglect the duties of his royalty; the affairs of the nation he committed to his miniſters, and, upon his own mother's being ſuſpected of incontinency, he abandoned her to her enemies, who ſeized her lands, money, and jewels, and expoſed her to the ordeal. Henry III. made the firſt offering to this ſhrine, on one of which ſtood an image of the Virgin Mary in ſilver, given by Eleanor his queen; and on the other another image of the Virgin, in ivory, preſented by Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Edward I. offered the Scotch regalia, which is ſtill ſhewn to ſtrangers. The ſhrine, before which a lamp was conſtantly kept burning, was compoſed of Moſaic work of curious coloured ſtones, ſome little of which is ſtill preſerved; the entablature

is

is hollow within, and encloſes a large cheſt, which contains the aſhes of St. Edward. He died in 1066.

Queen *Editha*.

She was the daughter of Goodwin, Earl of Kent, and queen to the above-mentioned St. Edward. She was much commended by ancient hiſtorians for her beauty, learning, complacency, and great ſkill in needle-work; yet notwithſtanding theſe qualifications, after having been married eighteen years, ſhe declared, that the King her huſband had ſuffered her to live and die a virgin. This moſt probably was owing to his opinion of the virtues of celibacy, a weakneſs that was productive of much trouble to the nation; for, had they been ſo happy as to have had a child, it would have laid aſide the claim of William the Conqueror, and prevented the horrid ravages attending the ſucceſs of his arms. She died in 1074.

Queen

Queen *Maud.*

She was the daughter of Malcolm Conmair, King of Scotland, and by marrying Henry I. the Saxon and Norman lines were united. She died in 1118: there is part of a Latin epitaph which greatly extols her charity, virtue, and humility.

King *Henry* III.

The materials of this tomb are very curious, the pannels are of porphyry, and the Mosaic round them of gold and scarlet. At each corner of the table is a twisted pillar, enamelled and gilt, and the king's effigy in brass lies on the top of it. This prince, as well as his father King John, was greatly embarrassed by the turbulence of the barons, and retracted and confirmed the Magna Charta several times over; for, upon every advantage gained over his enemies, he endeavoured to curtail their privileges, but whenever they had the ascendancy over him

him, his conceſſions were unlimitted. He died in 1272.

Queen *Eleanor.*

Her effigy lies on a monument of grey marble, at the feet of that of Henry III. She was the wife of King Edward I. Her body only lies in this place, her head being interred in the chapel of the Friars Predicants, in London. Round a copper border is an inſcription, in old French, and in Saxon characters, the tranſlation of which is, *Here lies* Eleanor, *formerly Queen of* England, *wife to King* Edward *the Firſt.*

King *Edward.*

This tomb, which is of grey marble, conſiſts of ſeven ſtones, four forming the ſides, two the ends, and one the cover. Edward was ſurnamed Longſhanks, from the tallneſs of his ſtature. His dying charge to his ſon and ſucceſſor is very ſingular:—He enjoined him,

him firſt, to carry his bones with him through Scotland, till he had ſubdued that kingdom; ſecondly to ſend his heart into the Holy Land, with 140 knights, and 32,000*l.* and thirdly that he ſhould never recall a baniſhed courtier, called Gaveſtone, from his exile. He died in 1307, aged 68.

Princeſs *Elizabeth Tudor*.

She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and died at the age of three years, in 1495. It is a ſmall monument, covered with a table of black Lydian marble.

Princeſs *Margaret*.

She was the daughter of Edward IV. and died in 1473, aged nine months.

The Chapel of Henry V.

This chapel is only parted from that of St. Edward by an iron ſcreen, on each ſide of which

which are images as big as life; and here you will be ſhewn the tomb of

Henry V.

This prince, in his youth, is ſaid to have given himſelf up to diſſipation and extravagance, and even to have belonged to a gang of Robbers; but he afterwards became a great king, and acquired immortal honour at the battle of Agincourt, and while he was in the high career of glory, unfortunately died in France, in the 34th year of his age.

Queen *Catherine.*

She was the conſort of the laſt mentioned prince, and remarkable for her beauty. Upon the death of her huſband, ſhe married Owen ap. Tudor, a Welſhman, of ſmall fortune, but deſcended from the Britiſh kings: by him ſhe had three ſons, Edmund, Jaſper, and Owen; Edmund was created Earl of Richmond, and was the father of Henry VII.

Queen

Queen *Phillippa.*

She was the daughter of the Earl of Heinault, and was eſpouſed to Edward III. by whom ſhe had fourteen children. She died in 1369.

King *Edward* III.

This tomb is covered with a canopy, and is cloſe by the ſide of the laſt mentioned; it was alſo formerly ſurrounded by ſtatues; the effigy of the king lies on a large marble table, at the head of which is placed the ſhield and ſword which were carried before him in his wars. He died in 1377, aged 64.

King *Richard* II. and his Queen.

Over this tomb is erected a wooden canopy; the robing of Richard's effigy is remarkable for being wrought with empty peacod ſhells, alluding to his once having been a ſovereign prince, and afterwards reduced to an empty title; for in the reign of his

his ſucceſſor, Henry IV. he was barbarouſly murdered in Pontefract Caſtle, in 1399, having outlived his Queen five years.

Thomas, Duke of *Gloucester*.

He was murdered by his nephew Richard II. for preſuming to diſſuade him from the pernicious maxims he had adopted.: and the king only lived one year after before he was aſſaſſinated himſelf, as has been juſt recited.

Here alſo was interred the heart of Henry d' Almain, brother to King Henry III. he was aſſaſſinated in the church of St. Silveſter, at Viterbo, in Italy, and his body was brought into England, and buried in the monaſtery of St. Helens.

Henry the *Seventh's* Chapel.

This chapel, which is the perfection of Gothic architecture, is ornamented with ſixteen towers jutting out from the building, in different angles, and illuminated with a double row of windows.

The

The ſtalls are of wainſcot, with Gothic canopies, and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The walls are wrought in a very curious manner, and contain 120 ſtatues of ſaints, martyrs, and confeſſors. The windows, which are 26 in number on each ſide, (excluſive of the large glaſs window) were formerly of painted glaſs, of which there is ſtill ſome remains, ſuch as white roſes, portcullisſes, and the letter H, the initial of of the founder's name. The roof is ſupported on arches between the nave and the ſide aiſles, which turn upon twelve Gothic pillars, adorned with figures, fruit, and foliage. The length of the chapel is 99 feet, the breadth 66, and the height 54.

The firſt of the monuments that preſent themſelves, is that of

Henry VII. and his Queen.

This tomb is encloſed in a chantry of braſs, remarkable both for deſign and execution:

cution: it was formerly adorned with many ſtatues, of which four only now remain. On a marble table, the head of which is ſupported by a red dragon, and the foot by an angel, lie the royal effigies in robes of ſtate; and the monument is farther decorated with curious devices, alluding to his family, alliances, and exploits; particularly twiſted roſes, in alluſion to the union of the Houſes of York and Lancaſter; and at one end a crown in a buſh, referring to the crown of Richard III. which was found in a buſh after the battle of Boſworth-Field. Our hiſtorians ſay, Henry was ſo impatient of being crowned, that as ſoon as victory declared in his favour, he cauſed that ceremony to be performed upon the field of battle, with the very crown his competitor had loſt.

King *Edward* VI.

He was interred in this chapel, under a ſtately

ſtately monument, which was demoliſhed by the Puritans, on account of ſome ſculptures repreſenting the paſſion and reſurrection of our Saviour, which they looked upon as remains of Romiſh ſuperſtition.

Lewis Stuart, Duke of *Richmond*, and Lady *Frances*, his Wife.

This monument is of braſs, wherein are the effigies of the Duke and Ducheſs, lying on a marble table, under a canopy of braſs, ſupported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Patience.

Sir *Eſme Stuart*.

He was a ſon of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, by Lady Mary, daughter to the Duke of Buckingham. He died in 1661.

George Villars, Duke of *Buckingham*.

This nobleman being very unpopular, was aſſaſſinated in the reign of Charles I.

John Sheffield, Duke of *Buckingham*.

This is a noble monument, enriched with

military

military trophies, over which is a figure of Time holding ſeveral buſts in relief, being the portaits of his Grace's children; and on a table of marble lies the effigy of the Duke in a half-raiſed poſture, with Catherine his wife by his ſide.

From the nave of this chapel you enter an aiſle, where you will be ſhewn, firſt, the monument of

King *Edward* V. and *Richard* Duke of *York*.

This monument was erected by Charles II. in remembrance of the two unfortunate princes, who were ſmothered in the Tower by their uncle Richard III.

Queen *Elizabeth*.

This is a lofty and magnificent monument; the effigy of the queen lies upon a tomb in royal robes, covered by a grand canopy.

Charles

Charles Montague Earl of *Halliſax*.

This is a very lofty pyramid, ſupported by two brazen griffins gilt.

George, Marquis of *Halliſax*.

He was lord-keeper of the privy ſeal in the reigns of Charles I. James II. and William III. He died April 5, 1695.

At the eaſt end of the aiſle is a vault, wherein is depoſited the bodies of James I. and Anne his Queen; and near this vault is a monument to the memory of

Mary, the third Daughter of King *James* I.

The princeſs's figure lies upon a tomb. She died at Greenwich in 1605, aged two.

Sophia, fourth Daughter of *James* I.

She is here repreſented in a cradle. She died in 1609, aged three days.

Margaret, Counteſs of *Richmond*.

She was the mother of Henry VII. and a great encourager of learning. Her effigy

lies

lies upon a table of marble, and an inſcription underneath diſplays her charity and other virtues.

Lady *Margaret Douglas.*

This lady was the daughter of Margaret Queen of Scotland. She was remarkable for her beauty, and married, firſt, Thomas Howard, ſon of the Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards Matthew Lord Lennox, by whom ſhe had eight children, whoſe effigies are repreſented kneeling round the tomb, the former of which is that of Lord Darnley, the huſband of Mary Queen of Scots, and father of King James I. Upon the table of the monument lies the effigy of Lady Margaret, who died March the 10th, 1577.

Mary, Queen of *Scots.*

This tomb is very magnificent, upon a marble table lies the effigy of the queen, over which is a ſumptuous canopy. She

married firſt James, dauphin of France; and upon his death, which happened a few months after, ſhe married, ſecondly, Lord Darnley above mentioned, by whom ſhe had a ſon, viz. King James Iſt of England and VIth of Scotland; but the principal error of her life was marrying Lord Bothwell, who was ſuſpected of murdering her ſecond huſband, which horrid deed created her ſo many enemies, that ſhe was obliged to reſign her crown to her ſon, who was but three years old, and to commit the regency of the kingdom to her implacable enemy Queen Elizabeth, who drove Bothwell into exile, and after ſhe herſelf had ſuffered an impriſonment of 19 years, ſhe was cruelly beheaded at Fotheringbay caſtle in Northamptouſhire, on the 8th of February, 1587.

There is alſo a monument erected to the memory of

George

George Monk, and *Chriſtopher* his Son. They were both Dukes of Albemarle.

Lady *Catherine Walpole*.

The figure erected to her memory was brought from Italy by her ſon, the Hon. Horace Walpole, Eſq. An inſcription upon this monument ſets forth her wiſdom, charity, and piety. She died Auguſt 30, 1737. Underneath the floor, at the eaſt end of this aiſle, is the royal vault, wherein the coffins of King Charles I. William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Prince George are depoſited.

In a wainſcot preſs you are ſhewn the effigy of Charles II. in the robes he wore at Windſor, at the inſtallation of the knights of the garter. In another preſs, at the corner of the great eaſt window, is the effigy of Mary Ducheſs of Richmond, and alſo of Walter Stuart, M. D. The figure of the Ducheſs is dreſſed in the robes ſh

wore at the coronation of Queen Anne. A third preſs contains the effigy of Catherine Ducheſs of Buckingham, dreſſed in the robes ſhe wore at her late Majeſty's coronation: alſo the effigy of her ſon the Marquis of Normandy, who died at three years of age, and upon going to the left aiſle you will be ſhewn a fourth preſs, containing the effigy of General Monk, clad in the real armour he wore in his lifetime, and his ducal cap upon his head. He died January 4, 1669, and was interred in a vault in this aiſle.

The Knights of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, which was revived by George I. in 1725, are inſtalled in this chapel, their arms engraven upon braſs plates are placed in the ſtalls, and over them hang their banners, ſwords, and helmets.

Having now taken the reader through the eleven chapels, it will be neceſſary to mention

mention the ancient monuments in the area, and firſt,

Amyer de Valence.

He was a great ſoldier, and the ſecond and laſt Earl of Pembroke of his family; after having ſerved in many campaigns with great reputation and honour, he was poiſoned in France by the ſecret contrivance of the Earl of Arundel, in 1324.

Edmund Crouchback.

He was the fourth ſon of Henry III. and brother to Edward I.

Juliana Crew.

She was the daughtor of Sir Randolph Crew, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of England; and died in 1622. Her monument ſtands on the weſt ſide of the door of St. Eraſmus's chapel.

Biſhop *Duppa.*

Tutor to King Charles I. then Prince of Wales. He was created Biſhop of Chicheſ-

ter, from thence translated to Salisbury, and after the restoration to the see of Winchester. He died 1662, aged 72.

Lady *Jane Crew.*

She was the daughter of Sir John Pultney, and wife to Clipesby Crew, Esq. She died in 1639, aged 29.

Admiral *Charles Hollis.*

Upon this monument is the figure of the Admiral in a Roman habit, his right hand resting upon a mounted cannon; on the back ground are naval decorations. He died in 1761, aged 50.

William Pultney, Earl of *Bath.*

This monument is not inferior to the last mentioned, either in point of design or execution.

Esther de la Tour.

She was the wife of Lord Elland, and died in 1694, aged 28,

Mrs.

Mrs. *Chriſtian Kerr.*

She was the wife of William Kerr, Eſq. and daughter of Sir William Scott, Bart. She died in 1694, aged 40.

Sir *Robert Atton*, Knight.

In the reign of James I. he was celebrated for his poetical writings. He died in 1638.

Lord Gallofre, Lord of *Langley*.

He was celebrated in the reign of Richard II. for his wiſdom and valour.

Sir *Thomas Ingram*, Knight.

In the reign of Charles II. was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter, and a Privy Counſellor. He died in 1671.

John of *Windſor*.

He was celebrated in the reign of Edward III. for his martial exploits. He died 1414.

Richard Tufteen.

He was the third ſon of Sir John Tufteen, Bart. and brother to Nicholas Earl of Thanet. He died in 1631.

The remains of many other great Perſonages alſo lie in this area, particularly Anne of Cleves, who was married to Henry VIII. and ſix months afterwards divorced. Anne, the queen of Richard III. She was poiſoned by that Nero of England, that he might gratify his paſſion by marrying Elizabeth his niece, and ſiſter to the unhappy youth he had cauſed to be murdered in the Tower; being ſlain, however, in the battle of Boſworth-Field, the marriage was unconſummated.

We have now brought the ſpectator once more into the nave of the church, and ſhall continue to deſcribe the remainder of the monuments in the order they occur.

John

John Dryden.

This plain monument was erected by the late Duke of Buckingham. Dryden was born in 1632, and died in 1725.

Mrs. *Martha Birch.*

Her husband was prebendary of this Abbey. She died in 1703, aged 50.

Abraham Cowley.

He died in 1667, aged 48.

Geoffrey Chaucer.

This monument is in the Gothic stile, but much defaced.

John Phillips.

He was author of a poem called Cyder, to which the emblems on this monument allude. He died in 1708.

Michael Drayton.

He was an excellent poet, and a learned antiquarian. He died in 1631.

Ben

Ben Johnſon.

He was poet laureat to King James I. and cotemporary with Shakeſpeare, to whoſe writings he was no friend. He died in 1637, aged 63.

Samuel Butler.

He was the author of Hudibraſs, and a man of extraordinary learning, wit, and integrity. He died in 1680.

Edmund Spencer.

This tomb is of grey marble, and is placed beneath that of Butler. He died in 1598.

John Milton.

He was one of the greateſt poets that ever adorned this or any other kingdom; his Paradiſe Loſt is equal, and perhaps ſuperior, to any thing produced by either Greece or Rome. He died in 1670.

Thomas Shadwell.

This monument is ornamented with a

mantling, an urn, and a buſt crowned with bays He died in 1692, aged 54.

Matthew Prior.

This monument is finely decorated. He was an excellent poet, and died in 1721, aged 57.

Charles de St. Dennis, and L. *Evermond.*

He was of a noble family in Normandy, and a marſhal of France. He died in 1703.

Bonnell Thornton.

This monument conſiſts of a pyramidical ſlag of marble, upon which hangs a profile of this celebrated genius.

William Shakeſpeare.

The figure of Shakeſpeare, his attitude, draſs, and air, cannot be ſufficiently admired; his left elbow reſts upon an altar, and his right hand points to a ſcroll.

James Thompſon.

On this monument is a figure of Thompſon, in a ſitting poſition, the left arm lean-

ing on pedeſtal, and holding a book, with the Cap of Liberty in the right hand. He died in 1748, aged 48.

Nicholas Row.

This buſt reſts upon an altar, near which is the figure of a lady in deep ſorrow, and on a pyramid behind is a medallion, exhibiting the head of a young lady in relief.

John Gay.

He died in 1732, aged 45.

John Duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich.*

This monument is perhaps more magnificent than any in the Abbey; on one ſide of the baſe ſtands Minerva, and on the other Eloquence. Above is Hiſtory, holding a book in one hand, and with the other inſcribing the titles of the hero upon a ſuperb pyramid of variegated marble.

Edward Atkins.

He died in 1669, aged 82.

George Frederick Handel.

This ſtatue of that great maſter of muſic is finely executed. The book of the Meſſiah lies open, in that part where is the much admired air, *For I know that my Redeemer liveth.* He died in 1759, aged 75

William Outram.

He was a canon of this abbey, and archdeacon of Leiceſter. He died in 1678.

Dr. *Stephen Hales.*

This monument ſtands over the laſt mentioned divine. He died 1761, aged 84.

Iſaac Barrow.

On the top of the monument is a buſt of this great and learned man. He died in 1667, aged 84.

Edward Whettenhall, M. D.

He was a phyſician of eminence, and died in 1713, aged 78.

Thomas Triplet.

He was eſteemed a wit, a good Grecian, and

and a poet; and after the Reſtoration of Charles II. he became a prebend of Weſtminſter and York. He died in 1670.

Sir *Richard Cox.*

He was a man of virtue and piety, and taſter to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. He died in 1923, aged 60.

Iſaac Caſſaubon.

He was by birth a Frenchman, and was much admired for his univerſal learning and knowledge. He died in 1614, aged 55.

John Erneſt Grabe.

His effigy is repreſented ſitting upon a marble tomb. He died in 1711, aged 46.

William Camden.

This effigy is a half length figure, in an ancient dreſs, the left hand holding a book, and the right a pair of gloves. He died in 1673, aged 74.

Before we leave this part of the Abbey, it may be neceſſary to mention the names

of

of ſome conſiderable perſons, which may be found on the pavements, although no monuments are erected to their memory, and among theſe, Thomas Parr, who lived in the reign of ten princes, and died in 1633, aged 152.—Sir William Davenant, poet laureat to King Charles I. He died in 1686, aged 63.—Robert Murry, one of the founders and firſt preſident of the Royal Society. He died 1673.—John Hawke, a private ſoldier, who at the battle of Mazers, in Spain, in Richard IIId's time, took the Earl of Denne priſoner.—Francis Beaumont, a dramatic writer. He died 1615, Upon two pillars in this croſs are the monuments of

Dr. *Samuel Barton* and *Anthony Horneck.*

Returning down the ſouth aiſle, the firſt monument that preſents itſelf is that of

Sophia, Marchioneſs of *Annandale.*

She died in 1716, aged 49.

Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel.*

He was rear-admiral of Great Britain.

Thomas Knipe, S. T. P.

A prebendary of this cathedral.

George Stepney, Eſq.

He died in 1706.

John and *Paul Methuen.*

This monumeut is erected over the laſt mentioned.

Sir *Richard Bingham.*

Was a ſoldier, and diedin 1678, aged 70.

George Churchill.

Brother to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Died 1710, aged 58.

Captain *William Julius.*

He died in 1698, aged 93.

Sir *Palmes Fairbone.*

He was Governer of Tangiers, and was ſhot by the Moors in 1680, aged 46.

Major *Richard Creed.*

He was ſhot through the head at the battle of Blenheim.

Sir *John Chardin.*

He was one of the greateſt travellers that ever lived.

Colonel *Roger Townſend.*

He was ſlain at Tyconderago in America, in the 28th year of his age.

Mrs. *Bridget Radley.*

Sydney, Earl of *Godolphin.*

He was lord high treaſurer, and chief miniſter during the firſt nine years of the reign of Queen Anne. He died in 1712, aged 67.

Sir *Charles Harbord*, and *Clement Cottrell*, Eſq.

Theſe two gentlemen periſhed in the memorable battle againſt the Dutch, off the coaſt of Suſſex, in Charles the IId's time.

Sir *William Hargrave.*

He was governor of Gibraltar, and died in 1748, aged 79.

Anne Fielding.

She was firſt wife of Sir Lamb Morland.

Carolina Horſenet.

She was the ſecond wife of the laſt mentioned baronet. She died in 1674, aged 22.

John Smith, Eſq.

General James Fleming.

He died in 1750, aged 68.

Colonel *John Davis.*

He died in 1725, aged 63.

General George Wade.

He died in 1748, aged 75.

Robert Cannon, D. D.

Dean of Lincoln, died in 1722, aged 71.

Lord Viſcount Howe.

He was ſlain July 6, 1768, on the march to Tyconderago, aged 34.

Henry Wharton.

He died in 1624, aged 31.

Dr. *Joſeph Wilcocks.*

He died in 1756, aged 84.

Thomas Spratt, D. D.

He died in 1713, aged 77.

Sir *Lumley Robinſon*, Bart.

He died in 1684, aged 36.

John Friend, M. D.

He died in 1728.

William Congreve.

He died in 1728, aged 56.

The Right Hon. *James Craggs*, Eſq.

Captain *James Cornwall.*

He loſt both his legs in a fight before Toulon, and died Feb. 27, 1743, aged 45.

Sir *Thomas Hardy.*

He died in 1733, aged 66.

John Conduit, Eſq.

He died in 1727, aged 49.

William Horneck, Eſq.

He died in 1746, aged 52.

Sir *Godfrey Kneller.*

He died 1723, aged 77.

Penelope Egerton.

Anne, Counteſs Dowager of *Clanrickard.*

She died 1732, aged 48.

John Woodward, M. D.

He died in 1718, aged 63.

Henneage Twiſden.

He was ſlain at the battle of Blairgnies, in 1769, aged 29.

Joſiah and *John Twiſden*,

Joſiah was ſlain at Agremont, in 1708, aged 23, and John periſhed with Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, in 1707, aged 24.

Robert Killegrew.

He was ſlain at Almanza, in 1707.

Thomas Manſel, and *W. Morgan.*

Edward Herbert, Eſq.

He died 1712, aged 23.

Edward Manſell.

He died in 1681, aged 15.

Robert and Richard Cholmondeley.

Richard Mead. M. D.

He died in 1754, aged 71.

Gilbert Thornborough, Eſq.

He was ſaid to be an *honeſt courtier!*

The Monument of Philip Carteret.

This monument exhibits Time ſtanding on an altar, with a ſcroll in his hand; and over all is a buſt well executed. He died in 1710, aged 89.

Thomas

Thomas Levingſton, Viſcount *Treviot*.

This monument is adorned with military trophies, and on the top are arms, ſupporters, and a creſt. He died in 1710, aged 60.

Robert, Lord *Conſtable*,
He died in 1714, aged 63.

In

In this place are ſeveral other monuments, as thoſe of Dr. *Peter Heylin*, prebendary and ſub-deacon of this church.—— *Charles Williams*, he died 1720, aged 87. *Edmund Prideaux* *Richard le Neve*, Eſq. *Temple Weſt*, Eſq. *William Croft*. He was a doctor of muſic, and organiſt of this church. *John Blow*. *Philip de Saumarez*, Eſq Dr. *Boulter*, Biſhop of *Armagh*. *Samuel Bradford*, S. T. P. *Richard Kane*. He was a brave and gallant ſoldier, and for his ſervices was rewarded with the government of Minorca *Percy Kirk*, Eſq. He was a lieutenant-general of his majeſty's armies, and died in 1748, aged 41. Lord *Aubrey Beauclerk*. Sir *John Balchen*, Knt. General *Gueſt*. *Clement Saunders*, Eſq. *Charles Watſon*. He was vice-admiral of the white, and died at Calcutta, Auguſt 19, 1757.

The monument of Long Meg.

At the eaſt end of the ſouth walk of the cloiſters, is a ſtone of black marble, called Long Meg, from its great length of 11 feet 8 inches. This covers the remains of Gervaſius de Blois, natural ſon to King Stephen, who died in 1166.

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